to the fact that this whole subject was discussed at great length during the last Congress, and that in the course of the discussion all the facts which could be elicited were brought out, either in debate or in documents laid before law who shall pay this money, and they should then hold the Committee of Ways and Means. As a friend of the Yresident, being from his own State, he then felt it his duty to state that such surmises and suspicions were wrong, and he called upon the House to take action upon wrong, and he called upon the House to take action upon the subject at that time. The mode of payment he did not approve of, and in the course of the discussion on that oill he submitted a proposition (he might say on behalf of some friends of the Administration, certainly that por-tion with which he was connected) that the contract for the payment of this indemnity should be put out as a loan to the lowest bidder. For this proposition he only ob-tained fifty votes in committee, and when the matter was brought before the House he could not obtain a sufficient number of votes with which to obtain the yeas and nays. If any gentleman should make a charge against the Presi-dent, he would make a mark for himself which future time dent, he would make a mark for himself which future time would make more disgraceful to him than to the Presi dent; and as for the Secretary of State, he did not know with what propriety charges were made against him this year more than last year. He was sure that in this transaction there was no dishonesty, no corruption, no reproach to be attached to the Secretary of State.

Mr. GIDDINGS here rose and made a personal expla-nation in reference to the remarks and course of Mr. Tay-

LOR on the resolution to introduce Kossuth to the House,

Mr. TAYLOR replied, giving way for explanations from his colleagues, Messrs. CAMPBELL, BARRERE, HUN-TER, and CARTTER.

Mr. OLDS then made a few remarks in reference to the course of political parties in Ohio, when
Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, obtained the floor, but yielded it for a motion that the committee rise; which being

agreed to,

The committee rose and reported progress.

And the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1852. The SPEAKER stated that the first business in order was the consideration of the report of the Select Commit tee on the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of Sep tember 28, 1850—the pending question being on the mo-tion to refer the bill and the substitute reported therefor by the committee to the Committee of the Whole on the

State of the Union.

Mr. FITCH, who was entitled to the floor, addressed the House in opposition to the substitute reported by the select committee, stating that its provisions were very crude and imperfect, and the adoption of the first section rendered totally unnecessary; for already a bill had pass-ed the House making land warrants assignable, which had now probably received its engrossment in the Senate. He then proceeded to review the sections of the bill, stating his objections to each.

Mr. CLARK said that he was gratified that the chair-

man of the select committee (Mr. DUNHAM) had moved an amendment providing that these land warrants should be made assignable under such regulations as the Secretary Interior may prescribe, which he considered fa preferable to the mode designated in the substitute, which provided thirty-one different ways of assignment. He trongly advocated the claims of registers and receivers for compensation for locating bounty land warrants, which he thought were just and equitable. He then proceeded further to discuss the questions connected with this subject, but before concluding, (the morning hour having ex-

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, moved that the House pro ceed to consider the business on the Speaker's table, stating that he would follow this motion, if agreed to, with a motion that the House go into committee for the purpose of taking up the Mexican indemnity bill.

Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, suggested that, if gentlemen desired to expedite the passage of the bill just under consideration

sideration and economize time, the proper course would be to allow this bill to be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and be made the special order of the day for Monday next. This was the only

way in which they could reach the bill.

Mr. BISSELL asked that he might be allowed to make a suggestion in addition to the one just made by the gentleman from Tennessce, and that was, that this bill had better be laid on the table at once. If he could obtain the floor for this purpose he would submit this motion, for he was sure this measure would not pass the House. There was a bill before the Senate which he thought would meet the concurrence of the House, and it was useless to spend time in considering this unintelligible and incongruous bill.

He asked the gentleman from Lewa if he would not yield the floor so as to allow him to move that this bill be

Mr. CLARK declined to yield the floor for such a motion The motion of Mr. BAYLY that the House proceed to the consideration of business on the Speaker's table was then

agreed to.

But, before transacting any business of this kind— MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, the House went

Mr. BAYLY, of Virginia, and Means, and it was again thoroughly discussed, when could summon witnesses, and obtain all the facts connect and Means, and it was again thoroughly discussed, when
the opposition to the bill was so meager that its opponents could not obtain the yeas and nays on its passage.
Again, at this session a new Committee of Ways and
Means had examined into the subject, and had reported
this bill, as he had been informed, by a unanimous vote.
After these repeated decisions of the American Congress
on this subject, it would seem that further debate would tary of State, the financial organ of the two Houses of Congress, and, as a consequence, the two Houses themselves, and, with a modesty peculiarly his own, Duff Green ber of the House. He was opposed to the resolution. asked the President to file that paper among the archives | Mr. BRIGGS was unwilling at all times to endorse ru the President would give it no such direction. The keeper of the archives was paid by this Government for a different purpose than to preserve calumnies against the Secretary of State, the financial organ of the two Houses,
and, as a consequence, the two Houses themselves. This
memorial had also been laid upon the tables of members,
and the second to the conduct of any gentleman, especially
one who occupied a seat here. If here, he recognised him
es a gentleman until the contrary should be proved. It
had been asserted that corruption had been used, and that
to secure his election. He could not say whether it was
true, but desired the matter to be investigated. and, as he had ascertained by the debates here, had made the House of Representatives had expressed similar confidence, to an extent that few of his predecessors ever enjoyed, if any thing which Duff Green and his associates could say would affect his character in the estimation of on the table. He withdrew the motion, however, at the any body whose good opinion was valuable. Before considering the memorial, for the information of

the House, composed as it was, to a very large extent, of new members, and being familiar, as he was, with this ject of the right of the delegate

payment of these Mexican indemnities.

Mr. B. then went into a history of the origin of this indemnity, and the several arrangements which had been made of that committee to the investigation. He was as much for its payment. In his opinion the arrangement made by Mr. Webster was more advantageous than the best one made by Mr. Walker. Mr. Walker obtained four per cent. for the first instalment, but at that time the export duty on specie was ten per cent., while, when Mr. Webster effected his arrangement, it was four and a half per cent. Mr. Letcher, the Minister to Mexico, mentioned that his Mr. Letcher, the Minister to Mexico, mentioned that his all of the officers of the Territory of Utah, with the exception of the manual per cent. Mr. Letcher, the Minister to Mexico, mentioned that his subject came here without authority. They had already had-laid upon the table of the House a report from all of the officers of the Territory of Utah, with the exception of a deliberate and impartial investigation of this subject as the gentleman from Georgia, though he did not concur with him in this, that they should close their eyes of the question of investigation. arrangement at three per cent. for a part, and four and a half per cent. for a part, was better than the arrange-

this, and this alone—that his censures fell equally upon it had control over it. He would not prejudge this the just and unjust, and nourished all upon whom they

Mr. JOHNSON, of Tennessee, obtained the floor, and, suspicion, current every where, that he is a polygamist? after commenting upon the remarks of Mr. Bayly in re-ference to Duff Green, proceeded to reply to the arguments made yesterday against the amendment which he then made yesterday against the amendment which he then offered, providing that the instalment should be paid over to the proper authorities of Mexico by the Secretary of the Treasury, under the supervision of the President of the United States. He contended that the Secretary of the Treasury belonged as much to the Executive Desires Desired President of the Treasury belonged as much to the Executive Desired President of the Treasury belonged as much to the Executive Desired President of the Treasury belonged as much to the Executive Desired President of the Executive Desired President Office Desired President Office Desired President Office Desired President Desire

He considered it the duty of the House to prescribe by them responsible for the faithful discharge of their duties.
Mr. EDGERTON then obtained the floor, but yielded to
a motion that the committee rise, which being agreed to—

The committee rose and reported progress.

Mr. HOUSTON then submitted a resolution to close the ebate on this subject at three o'clock to-morrow. Mr. DUNHAM moved to amend the resolution so as

ose the debate at one o'clock. Mr. HOUSTON demanded the previous question, and remarked that he did not wish to press a vote on the resolution to-day. He would now move to adjourn, and gentlemen could come to-morrow prepared to vote as to the time the debate should close.

The motion to adjourn was agreed to.

And the House accordingly adjourned.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1852.

Mr. BRIGGS asked leave to take up from the Speaker's table the following resolution of inquiry concerning the legality of the election of the Delegate from Utah, (Mr

Resolved. That the Committee on Elections be instructed to Delegate from the Territory of Utah; whether said election was held according to law; and whether any bribery, corruption, or other illegal means were made use of by the said Bernhiel with Brigham Young or any other persons to secure the said election and return, with power to send for per ons and papers.

Mr. HOUSTON suggested that, if the resolution should now be called up for action, the presumption was that it would give rise to debate, in which case he had no doubt use would hear the Delegate from Utah on the sub-He submitted to the House whether it would not ject. He submitted to the House whether it would not be well to allow this resolution to pass over for the pre-sent, and take up for consideration the Mexican in-

Mr. DEAN desired to inform his colleague that if this subject should now be taken up, it would be debated. There were several gentlemen who desired to be heard on

Mr. BRIGGS said that, considering there had been stponement of this subject one day, he did not think that by pressing this resolution now he would entrench upon the privileges of members, but would give them ample time to discuss the Mexican indemnity bill to their entire satisfaction. He therefore declined to withdraw

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, thought that the wishes of the Delegate from Utah should be consulted. Mr. RICHARDSON desired to call attention to the fact that the resolution seemed to reflect upon the mode by

which the Delegate from Utah obtained his seat, and i was no more than due that that gentleman should be heard in explanation. It was important that all these questions should be discussed, and he was in favor of the Delegate from Utah having a fair fight.

Mr. BERNHISEL begged leave to state, for the information of the House, that he received the news of his nomination on his way home last year; that he had no competitor at the election, and received every vote cast for a Delegate to Congress; and the election did not cost nim one dollar in money, as had been erroneously reported and circulated here. The certificate of his election giving the number of votes, and signed by the Governor and countersigned by the Secretary of the Territory, and having affixed to it the broad seal of the Territory of Utah, he asked leave to send to the Clerk's table to be read for the information of the House. He felt no incli-nation to oppose a resolution of inquiry, offered without any evidence to sustain it, but would cheerfully leave it to the disposition of the House.

[The certificate of election was read, which declared that at an election held on the first Monday of August, 1851. in pursuance of proclamation, 1,259 votes were cast, when John M. Bernhisel received the whole number, as appeared by the returns of the election filed in the Exeive Department. Mr. Bernhisel is therefore declared the duly elected delegate for the Territory of Utah for the 32d Congress. This certificate is signed by Gov. Brigham Young, and countersigned by B. D. Harris, Secretary of the Territory of Utah. 1

Mr. STEPHENS, of Georgia, stated that he would vote to lay the resolution on the table, and would give his reasons for so doing. He deemed it an important fact that, although the gentleman from New York offered this resolution, yet he did not understand him to endorse it. That gentleman did not say that he entartained a suspicion of fraud in the election of the delegate from Utah; but, on the contrary, he said that he knew nothing about the matter. He was therefore utterly opposed to entertaining for one moment this resolution, unless some member should present a memorial from some one stating facts, or unless some member should allege that there was cause for action as to the legality of the election of

the delegate from Utah.

Mr. BRIGGS said that the gentleman from Georgia misunderstood him when he said that he (Mr. B.) had asserted that he did not believe there was corruption in lieve there was corruption. He would say a few words in relation to the certificate of election which had been read to the House. It referred to an election which was held in direct violation of the law organizing that Territory—an election held in programment of the law organizing that Territory—an election held in programment of the law organizing that Territory—an election held in programment of the law organizing that Territory—an election held in programment of the law organizing that Territory—an election held in programment of the law organizing that Territory—an election held in programment during the persons employed in that Department during the year ending December 31, and the confinition of the Democratic and Free-Soil parties. into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and resumed the conlieve there was corruption. He would say a few words sideration of the bill to provide for carrying into execution, in relation to the certificate of election which had been in further part, the twelfth article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo. being entitled to the floor, tory-an election held in pursuance of old laws which proceeded to address the House on this subject. He re-ferred to the first bill of this kind which had passed the House, and said that, after going through a discussion of every thing which was then and has since been advanced, it passed the House by a vote of 128 to 36, there being Mr. Harris, the secretary, by order of Gov. Young, under fewer votes against this bill than were usually given a direct protest from him against signing the document against appropriation bills, no matter how unexception-ble they were. This bill was then sent to the Senate, where it was also passed, almost without opposition—at the dictation of Gov. Brigham Young. As he stated when least so far as votes were concerned. At the last session he introduced the resolution, he was averse to discussing of Congress this subject was again brought before the these matters before the House, and wished the whole House by a unanimous report of the Committee of Ways subject to go to the Committee of Elections, so that they

be superfluous. But Duff Green and his associates, on the 24th of November, addressed a long memorial to the President of the United States, calumniating the Secre-

of the Government. He, however, took it for granted that mors in regard to the conduct of any gentleman, especially

Mr. STEPHENS said that the gentleman did not make some impression upon a few members of the House. Such being the case, he felt it his duty to notice in detail its these allegations. He was utterly opposed to the House relation to the charge pretended statements of facts; with its calumnies upon himself he would have nothing to do. He had lived forty years in vain without a reproach upon his character; it was in vain that the people and the Legislature of his State had expressed their confidence in him in almost every form in which it could be done; it was in vain that they should petition the House on the subject, and the

request of-

Mr. CARTTER, who remarked that the resolution of the gentleman from New York proposed to refer the sub-ject of the right of the delegate from Utah to a seat in subject from its inception, he felt it his duty to refer, somewhat in detail, to what occurred in respect to the purpose of investigating and determining payment of these Mexican indemnities. cept matter which was necessary to direct the attention ment which was made before, as it most certainly was, for the reasons which he (Mr. B.) had stated.

Mr. B. then referred at length to the charges of Duff Green, stating that they were like the dews of heaven in their relations to this Government, at the same time that to the House, he would be under the necessity of moving to add this to the inquiries which it already contained: After a personal explanation between Messrs. GREY and BAYLY in reference to remarks made by the latter Whether polygamy is not tolerated and justified in this Territory, and whether the delegate is not liable to the

> A MEMBER. What if he is?
> Mr. CARTTER. If he is, there is one vote upon this floor which will vote him out of this hall. I will not consent to sit here with any man who openly defies the laws

of his country.

Mr. FITCH called the gentleman to order, as he was the United States. He contended that the Secretary of the Treasury belonged as much to the Executive Department as the Secretary of State, and that it would be as proper for the instalment to be paid by the former as by the latter. He referred to the letter of the Secretary of the Secretary of State, and that it would not warrant.

The SPEAKER did not understand the remarks of the gentleman to be personal or irrelevant.

ing on the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union the original bill and the substi- (Mr. S.) had departed from the truth for the purpose of

e commenced yesterday.

Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, believed that the passage behalf. of this bill would be facilitated by its reference to the House that this bill should be made the special order of the day in Committee of the Whole for Tuesday next, so Mr. S. then denied the charge that he was disposed to but for the purpose of settling the balance of power to continue from day to day until disposed of.

the same subject, now on the Speaker's table, should be had with Mr. Hamilton, he believed that that person de-

embraced in the motion to commit

This required unanimous consent, and Mr. BISSELL objected. Mr. HARRIS, of Tennessee, then demanded the previous question on the motion to commit the bill and sub-

MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL. On motion of Mr. ORR, the House went into Commit tee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for carrying into execution, in further part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico, concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

After some time spent in the discussion of this subject,

the committee rose, reported progress, and The House adjourned.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1852. Mr. SMART suggested that, by unanimous consent, the Executive communications on the Speaker's table be laid before the House and appropriately referred.

There being no objection—
The SPEAKER laid before the House sundry Executiv

communications, as follows:

A communication from the President of the United States, transmitting a report from the Department of State containing copies of the correspondence which has taken place between that Department and the Minister of the United States in Paris, respecting the political occurrences

which have recently taken place in France. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

A communication from the acting Secretary of the Treasury, recommending that the appropriation for six additional revenue cutters be increased from seventy-five thousand dollars to ninety thousand dollars, in consequence of the loss of the cutter Lawrence. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the same, transmitting, for the consideration of the Committee of Ways and Means, a letter from the Secretary of the Territory of Minnesota, suggesting the necessity of further appropriations to meet the expenditures of that Territory for the fiscal year ending the 30th June last; and another letter from the same officer containing a detailed estimate of the necessary appropriations for that Territory for the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1853, together with the report of the First Comptroller upon these two letters. The Secretary expresses his entire concurrence with the views expressed y the Comptroller in his report, and requests that the necessary appropriations be made accordingly. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the War Department, transmitting lists of clerks and other persons employed in that Department, other than officers of the army, during the year 1851. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed. A communication from the same, submitting a statement of the expenditures at the national armories, and the number of arms and appendages made at each, during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Navy Department, trans

mitting a detailed statement of the expenditure of the contingent fund of that Department for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1851. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered to be printed.

A communication from the Post Office Department, A communication from the same, submitting estimate of the amount required for the service of that Department for the year ending the 1st of July, 1852. Referred to Ways and Means and ordered to be

All the Executive documents on the Speaker's table having been laid before the House—
Mr. HOUSTON moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the ourpose of considering the Mexican indemnity bill.

Mr. DANIEL wished to inquire if a motion had been made to reconsider the resolution terminating the debate Mexican indemnity. upon the bill referred to by the gentleman from Alabama?

The SPEAKER replied in the negative.
Mr. DANIEL said that he would now submit that mo

Mr. BROOKS simply rose to say that every day's delay by Congress in this matter was at a great cost to the Gov-If this appropriation had been made a year ago, the Government could have obtained three and a half per cent. premium on the amount of this instalment; but f they should now delay it for sixty or ninety days, we would probably have to give a premium. Those who choose to delay might take the responsibility.

Mr. DANIEL said that if he thought a delay of two

days would be material he would not make the motion; out he could not conceive that such would be the case. Mr. HOUSTON suggested that the call upon the Secre tary of State referred entirely to matters that had passed, and he did not consider that any information he might give in response to the call would be material in directing them to a proper conclusion or determination in regard to the bill now pending in committee. If the matte sought from the Secretary of State was of a character to determine the minds of members as to the propriety of the votes they were to give either for or against this mea sure, it might be that this reconsideration should take

lace; but he understood it differently.

Mr. DANIELS did not know that he concurred with the gentleman who had just taken his seat-he did not know whether this information was material, or whether it would influence his course on this subject; but some nembers might be desirous to examine this report before they should be called upon to vote. As the rules, how ever, set aside this day and to-morrow for the consideration of private business, he was disposed to pursue this

The question was then taken on the motion to reconsider the vote by which was adopted the resolution termi nating debate on this subject at 3 o'clock to-day, and i was agreed to: Aves 69, noes 67, The question recurring on the adoption of the resolu

Mr. DANIEL moved so to amend it as to terminate the debate at 3 o'clock on Tuesday next; which amendment was rejected . Yeas 81, navs 96,

Mr. MEADE moved to lay the resolution on the table which motion was negatived: Yeas 73, nays 104.

Mr. ROBBINS moved to amend the resolution so as to close the debate to-morrow, at 2 o'clock; which was agreed to under the operation of the previous question. The resolution as amended was then adopted.

PUBLIC PRINTER. Mr. STANTON, of Kentucky, rose to make a personal explanation. He remarked that a few days ago, when the resolution to print one hundred thousand copies of the abstract of the census was under consideration, he took occasion to make a "statement in reference to the manner in which the public printer was executing his

contract. In that statement he informed the House that

thought that this was reasonable ground for an inquiry to ascertain whether they were true or false.

Mr. BROOKS wished to call the attention of the House to the fact that this whole subject was discussed at great to the fact that this whole subject was discussed at great to the fact that the service of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress, and that in the course of length during the last Congress to pass this bill but the contract for the payment of this might be so. If it is should prove true, he hoped the distinctive with the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses had this might be so. If it is should prove true, he hoped the distinctive with the public printer, who had this might be so. If it is should prove true, he hoped the House would refuse to allow the delegate to hold his seat.

They could not close their eyes to the fact that these things were whispered—aye, more than whispered. They could not close their eyes to the fact that the payment of the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses had this might be so. If it is should prove true, he hoped the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses had the payment of the Joint Committee on Printing of the two Houses had the Joint Committe They could not close their eyes to the fact that these things were whispered—aye, more than whispered. They came to their notice under the authority of a report of the disfranchised officers, whose duties had been foreclosed. He was particular, in referring to this failure of the publication. by violence. He would lend what little energy he pos- lic printer to perform his contract, to confine his state. sessed in investigating this subject, without fear, favor, or affection.

Mr. PHELPS suggested that as this had been decided important and material failure; for the public documents Mr. PHELPS suggested that as this had been decided to be a question of privilege, the gentleman could withdraw his resolution and introduce it at another time.

The SPEAKER stated that the gentleman had the power to withdraw his resolution.

Important and material failure: for the public were not printed upon strong and durable paper, they would be worthless. They might tolerate some delay for a proper excuse, but when they agreed to pay for a particular deposition. SIR. BRIGGS thereupon withdrew his resolution.

BOUNTY LANDS.

The House then proceeded to consider the report of the select committee on the bill explanatory of the bounty land act of September 28, 1850—the pending question being on the motion to refer to the Committee of the Whale though he exonerated him from any intention of wrong, and the influence which, as a great example of good tute reported therefor by the select committee.

Mr. CLARK resumed and concluded the remarks which he commenced yesterday.

injuring him personally and pecuniarily. He had nothing the world. The mass of our native population, into say in vindication of his veracity, no more than what the chairman of the Committee on Printing said in his

Mr. S. here caused to be read a letter from Mr. Gon-Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and he would, therefore, move the previous question on the pending motion to commit the bill. Before doing this, however, he would ask the unanimous consent of the word of the unanimous consent of the unanimous

injure the public printer, and said that he did not consi- between the Nations of Europe, or to consolidate Mr. TUCK objected.

der himself ungenerous. He had a public duty to perMr. MEADE suggested that the bill from the Senate on form, and from the conversation which the committee had signed to commit a fraud upon the Government; that he designed to execute the contract not according to its terms, but expected to realize what profit he would make

by furnishing the House a character of material not according to the samples he had furnished.

Mr. McLANAHAN, by unanimous consent, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Interior to furnish the House with information in his office related to the fees and expenses in the district and circuit courts of the United States, and to take measures to procure such information as is not now in his Department, and furnish it to the House as soon as it shall be obtained. The re-

solution was agreed to.

Mr. DANIEL moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the private calendar; which motion was not agreed to.

Mr. STANTON, of Tennessee, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday

next; which motion was negatived. MEXICAN INDEMNITY BILL.

On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, in the chair.) and resumed the consideration of the bill to provide for carrying into effect, in further part, the 12th article of the treaty with Mexico.

concluded at Guadalupe Hidalgo.

Mr. ALLEN, of Massachusetts, who was entitled to the floor, thought that gentlemen who had read the docu-ments laid upon their tables containing portions of the correspondence between the Mexican Minister and the Secretary of State, would be satisfied that the Government of Mexico preferred to receive the payment of this to this subject, he denied, in the first place, that any officer of this Government had a right to make an arrangement such as the Secretary of State had effected in refer ence to the payment of this indemnity, in advance of the member of the committee would dispute the correctness of this proposition. In the second place, he held that it was the bounden duty of the Secretary of State, in negotiating such a large amount, to make, in some public manner, the fact known, so that all responsible houses could come forward and submit their posals. He considered it wrong to make a private arrangement in a matter of so much importance without affording to all responsible houses an opportunity to become contractors for the payment of this sum. In the third place, he took the position that the Secretary of State had no right to interfere with the duties of another officer, as he had done in undertaking the arrangement for the pay ment of this indemnity, which, he contended, appropri-ately belonged to the duties of the Secretary of the Treafifty thousand dollars, by contribution from citizens of Eastern cities, to support him while in office here.

Mr. DAVIS, of Massachusetts, replied to the remarks of Mr. Allen. He referred to the decision of General Taylor's cabinet that this matter properly belonged to the Secretary of State, and the confirmation of this decision by two Committees of Ways and Means, organized by Democratic Houses. He answered the remarks of Mr ALLEN concerning the alleged contribution to Mr. Webster of fifty thousand dollars, and thought that, if that gentleman was so much opposed to corruption, he had better exercise his influence in his own State to put an when the doctrines of that stranger or quest are directly

motion that the committee rise; which being agreed to-The committee rose and reported progress.

DOCUMENTS RELATING TO THE INDEMNITY. On motion of Mr. HOUSTON, by unanimous consent The SPEAKER laid before the House the following mmunication from the President of the United States WASHINGTON, JANUARY 23, 1852.

To the House of Representatives:

I transmit a report from the Secretary of State and the docu ments which accompanied it, upon the subject of a resolution of the House of Representatives of yesterday, relative to the Mexican indemnity.

MILLARD FILLMORE. DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, JAN. 23, 1852.

To the President of the United States:
Sm: I communicate to you are solution which passed the House Mr. DANIEL said that he would now submit that he tion, and the reason why he did so was that a call had been made upon the State Department for certain infor"House copies of the notes addressed to the Department of the copies of the notes addressed to the notes address voting on the bill. For the purpose of accomplishing this object, and believing that a delay of a day or two would make no difference, he would move to recognition to the same matter which the same make no difference, he would move to reconsider the re-solution for the purpose of going into Committee of the solution for the purpose of going into Committee of the Whole on the private Calendar.

Mr. MEADE said that this resolution was adopted yesterday at his instance, and under the impression that it terminated the debate on Saturday, at three o'clock. It seemed to him that this was the term of the resolution, but he supposed he was mistaken.

The SPEAKER stated that the resolution applied to the present day.

Mr. MEADE said that this being the case, he would yote for the motion to reconsider.

And for the answer to be left subject to his discretion. The departure from usage in this case was probably the result of accident or haste, and I know no objection to transmitting to the House a copy of Mr. de la Rosa's notes; but I think it proper that it should be done by your authority. All the notes called for by the resolution are herewith laid before you; and also, in order that the subject may be properly understood, the notes of the payment of the money here, and a statement of the many for such requests to be addressed to the President, and for the answer to be left subject to his discretion. The departure from usage in this case was probably the result of accident or haste, and I know no objection to transmitting to the House a copy of Mr. de la Rosa's notes; but I think it proper that it should be done by your authority. All the notes called for the money here, and a statement of the money here, and a statement of the terms upon which it was willing to receive it." It is customary for such requests to be addressed to the President, and for the answer to be left subject to his discretion. The deutson was probably the result of accident or haste, and I know no objection to transmitting to the House a copy of Mr. de la Rosa's notes; but I think it proper that it should be done by your authority. All the notes called for the money here, and a statement of the customary for such r last. It is impossible for me to state, even were that proper, what conversation took place between Mr. de la Rosa and myself upon the subject. Respectfully submitted,

DAN'L WEBSTER.

The communication and accompanying papers were re-ferred to the Committee of Ways and Means and ordered

And then the House adjourned.

and is reported as follows:

For Governor-Joseph Johnson George W. Summers 57,040 Licut. Governor-Shelton F. Leake . Samuel Watte

turns from certain missing counties, and to supply the deficient returns from Caroline and Spottsylvania, will reduce the above Democratic majorities about 155. The and free swing. M. Bonaparte understands this, and above, however, has been declared, and must be regarded | you may be sure that the odious system which has charas the official vote of the State.

THE CROUP-HOW TO PREVENT IT .- A correspondent of the New York Mirror, a medical pracitioner, in an article on this subject, says :

"The premonitory symptom of croup is a shrill, sonorough. The patient is not sick-has no fever, as often in are simple, and in most instances perfectly efficien: They are: a mustard poultice, or a strip of flannel dipped oil of turpentine, or spirits of hartshorn, applied to

ost through negligence and delay." THE COST OF SMOKING.—During the past year there was imported into the United States \$5,521,000 worth of cigars. burgh on Thursday last.

WASHINGTON.

"Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable."

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24, 1852.

It is worthy of remark how steady and consistent the tone of the Press of the great Interior, the formed, upwards of two hundred. They were met at the fluence and a foreign policy, for the avowed purpose of overturning the principles of government to which this country owes all its prosperity at home, government, it now exercises more or less all over look with abhorrence and disgust upon the proposition to involve our people in the wars of Europe; the benefit, not of any interest of the United States, under one Government all "the Peoples" of the Earth-a project no less absurd and reckless than it is impracticable.

We have already expressed our regrets at not being able to do justice to the press of the Interior by adequate selections from it. That need not, however, prevent our giving to our readers a single sample of its strictures, to show in what light the excitement in our larger cities on the Atlantic on this subject is viewed by those who are original thinkers. borrowing their opinions from no foreign source or suggestion

Such, the reader will perceive, is the character of the following article:

FROM THE NASHVILLE GAZETTE OF JANUARY 2. POLICY VS. PRINCIPLE.-Louis Kossuth, the Hungarian, is the first man who has attempted to make a distinction between the administrative policy and political principle of WASHINGTON. It remains for a foreigner indirectly and insidiously to attack the public morals of the Father of his Country. We had hoped that the policy of our Government was inseparable from principle. But Louis Kossuth would teach us differently. We had habitually despised the term policy, when taken in its literal or odious signification, and associated it with the names of Metternich and Machiavel. But Louis Kossuth has applied the term, in all its barren naturalness, to the adinstalment at the city of Washington, and he thought that this course should have been pursued. In relation ed from our earliest infancy to look upon the Farewell Address as a sacred legacy, valuable as being a transcript of the honest heart and experimental wisdom of our only not inspired Washington. But Louis Kossuth would teach appropriation of this money by Congress. He thought no us that that venerated patriot was a mere politician, and that his language is to be measured by time-serving definitions. The attack is the more despicable because covert and insidious. We had always thought that nonintervention was a principle, not a policy, in the adminis-

tration of our General Government. But Louis Kossuth would instruct us that our dream of political honesty is all a delusion. We rejoice again that the hand is not American that has brought to light this humiliating disovery. Let those draw the distinction whose sensibilities can enjoy it. As for ourself, we will prefer to dream on a little longer. There is something in the hope undissolved that our country is one of principle, and that WASHINGTON and JEFFERSON had a holier aim than mere sury. Mr. A. then proceeded to remark upon the charge which he made last session, that Mr. Webster had received policy when they controlled her destinies and designated

Is there nothing in the course of Louis Kossuth to ex

cite our indignation? We answer, every thing. He has

her appropriate course.

abused our hospitality : he is inflaming the minds of our people with a new and dangerous doctrine. Is it no abuse of hospitality to enter the sanctuary of one's family under the garb of a guest, and then to dissatisfy the minds of one's household with the domestic government of when the doctrines of that stranger or guest are directly and professedly opposed to the practice and sentiments of predecessors, in several instances. But we have never his host. Louis Kossuth is acting the part to our Government which that private guest acted in the domestic circle. The United States did not send her officers and ship for his liberation that he might instruct them or their people in political economy. Especially did they not ask his interference in their domestic policy. There was nothing in the resolution of Congress to induce Kossuth to hope that this Government would extend "material aid" to his country. He must have known this well, for he understands and speaks English with accuracy. When he was the prisoner of the Sultan our Government offered him an asylum. If we had intended to espouse the cause of his country, the time to do it was when she was struggling. and not now when the battle is over. Kossuth knew very well that we had no such intention. Why does he reserve his incendiary doctrines for this country? England expressed a deep sympathy for his cause; he was borne to her shores in one of her own ships; he made numerous speeches to her people; and yet we hear nothing of "material aid" and national intervention till he appears before the American people. Does he wish to array the People against the Government? He has al- Washington correspondent to a Northern paper, ready intimated his intention to appeal to them in case Congress should refuse him the aid he demands.

We are mortified that an American audience can b assembled who will tamely listen to such imputations upon our national character, and to such unwise and destructive doctrines

On Thursday last the Legislature of VIRGINIA re-elected the Hon. R. M. T. HUNTER a Senator of the United States for six years from the expiration of his present term, (the 4th of March, 1853.) The vote for Mr. Hunter was 126-all others 63.

In a letter from the same correspondent of a pre ceding date, he writes as follows:

"The French journals are publishing with wonderment THE VOTE OF VIRGINIA. - The official vote given and an admiration which in spite of themselves they can by the People of Virginia at the recent election for not all suppress, accounts which weekly reach them from Fovernor and Lieutenant Governor of that State the United States of the remarkable extension given to was declared by the Legislature on Saturday last, electric telegraphic communication in our happy country, without let, hindrance, or annoying supervision and con-9,196 notice in the press. In the mean time the Government upon telegraphic communication in France. It won't do in despetic countries to let individual enterprise have full tial contest .- Cincinnati Gazette of January 16. acterized all former Governments here, paralyzing private energy in whatever direction it would exert itself, crippling, oppressing, shackling private industry in all its fields of labor, will not be one whit relaxed under the new regime. A decree f the 27th instant ordains that 'no telegraphic line can be established or employed for the transmission of correspondence but by Government, or a common cold—is lively, perhaps even gayer than usual; transmission of correspondence but by Government, or his hands are cool, his face not flush, possibly a shade with its permission. Whoever shall transmit, without paler than usual. The solitary symptom may last for a such permission, by signals from one place to another, few days, with no material increase or abatement, and without attracting any notice; suddenly, however, the disease, hitherto latent, bursts forth in all its fatal fury, and too often continues its ravages unchecked to the dreadful one month to a year, and by fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 consummation. The remedies for this symptom of croup francs,' (of from \$200 to \$2,000.) Thirteen other articles provide, under severe penalties, for the protection and unimpeded use by Government of such telegraphic lines, whether electric or acrian, as it may see fit to estabthroat, and nauseating doses of Hives's sirup, to be continued as long as the cough remains. By this timely employment of mild agents, I unhesitatingly assert that a struction nine lines of electric-telegraph in France, pre-multitude of lives might be saved every week that are now senting an aggregate length of 2,313 kilometres, (1,437 senting an aggregate length of 2,313 kilometres, (1,437 miles.")

M. Kossuth, on his journey westward, arrived at Pitts-

The Delegation of the Friends of the Irish exiles, O'BRIEN, MEAGHER, and MITCHELL, arrived here yesterday in the second train of cars, at about halfpast twelve o'clock, having been detained two hours on the way in consequence of some unexpected de-rangement of the cars. The delegation from Baltimore was quite a large one, numbering, as we have been in-

PETITION TO LIBERATE IRISH EXILES.

South, the West, and the Northwest, upon the at- cars by a committee, and conducted to the National Hotempt to introduce into this Republic a foreign inaccession of sympathizing friends of our own city, they walked in procession to the President's House. The East Room being the only one in the Presidential Mansion any thing like capable of accommodating so large a deputation, the PRESIDENT met them there. On entering the room, and the preliminary introductions over, Dr. CHAISTY, of Baltimore, on the part of the delegation from that city, addressed the President at length on the subject of their visit, and presented a petition, very numerously signed, praying the intercessory intervention of this Government with that of Great Britain to remit the fur-

> President with much fervor, eloquence, and ability. To these addresses the PRESIDENT replied as fol-

ther execution of the sentences of the exiles, and to grant

them their liberty. Mr. McGHEE, Editor of the Boston "Celt," also presented a petition from Boston and the

neighboring towns and villages, to which over five thou-

sand signatures were appended. He also addressed the

"SIR: It is quite natural that natives of Ireland residing in the United States should feel a deep sympathy and commiseration for those of their countrymen who have been condemned to a long imprisonment in a distant land. Indeed, all the humane and benevolent lament severe suffering wherever it exists, and by whatever cause occasioned

"I have become acquainted with the memorial which ou have presented. It is ably written, and contains suggestions which are entitled to weight with all just minds, and cannot fail to awaken in every bosom a strong desire for the accomplishment of its humane object. Frankness, however, compels me to say that the request which it contains cannot be made the ground of any official proceedings; yet any personal good offices in aid of your wishes, so far as may be compatible with duty and obligation, will be most cheerfully rendered.

"It is a principle well settled, and which is absolutely necessary to all national independence, that one nation cannot claim a right to interfere with the internal concerns of another. The United States Government would be the last to yield to any such claim by a foreign State; and, therefore, from its very origin, it has cautiously abstained from setting up or exercising any such claim or right itself. It has never, in any instance, interfered in such a case as you present.

"When the great Father of his Country was President of the United States, his companion in arms, Gen. La-FAYETTE, beloved by him like a brother, became a prisoner at Olmutz, in Austria. The PRESIDENT was most earnestly and importunately solicited to interfere officially for his release. But this he steadily declined, although at the same time he made every private and personal effort to accomplish a purpose so dear to his own heart. I shall regard the principle of this precedent, and, together with those whom I consult on important questions, shall consider what can be done in aid of your object consistently with such principle.

"You and your friends, sir, will probably see, on reflection, that nothing could be more likely to defeat the desired object than any interference, which might be justly deemed offensive, according to the usages of nations and the well-settled principles of public law. Nor can I so far disregard what is due to the dignity of this Government as to make any application, as its head, to another Government, which such Government might treat with disrespect, and be justified in so doing by the rules of international law. You refer to what has been done in regard to M. Kossuth." But in his case this Government made no representation or application to the Government against which he had committed alleged offences. The representation of this Government was made to Turkey, and not to Austria.

"In regard to our own citizens, the case would be different. The paternal care which we exercise for the welfare of our citizens would justify such intercession for one of them. This has been done by myself, and by my interfered between a Government and its subjects or

citizens. sure to see the prisoners to whom your memorial refers set at liberty. Whenever that happens-which I hope may be soon-should they see fit to come to this country. they will find a safe asylum, and full protection under its

"Accept, sir, for yourself and your friends, my respects and good wishes."

At the close of these ceremonies the party returned in the same order that they had observed on their entrance. A complimentary Dinner, given to the deputations from abroad by the Irish citizens of Washington, came off last evening at Carusi's Saloon, to which some two to three hundred sat down. As might be supposed on such an occasion, every thing went off most joyously. Addresses were delivered by Senator Douglas, G. W. Custis, Esq., Mr. McGurk, and other gentlemen.

We have met with a paragraph in the letter of a stating that the friends of President FILLMORE had called upon him and requested him to decline becoming a candidate at the approaching Presidential election. We have reason to believe that precisely the contrary is the truth, and that the friends of Mr. Fillmore have called upon him with the view of dissuading him from the expression of any such determination. - Republic.

OHIO FREE-SOIL CONVENTION .- The State Central Committee of the Free-Soil party, or, as they choose to call themselves, "the Free Democracy," have issued a call for a State Convention, to be held at Columbus on Wednesday, the 11th of February next, to appoint delegates to the National Convention, and for other purposes. Attached to the call is a notice of the appointment of Wm. Henry Brisbane as agent and lecturer "to travel through the State for the purpose of promoting the anti-slavery sentiment and the general objects of the party.'

These men do not seem to appreciate the advice trol of a meddling and suspicious Government. 'Bulk- of Gov. Wood (whom they assisted to elect) to conley's connector.' by the aid of which messages are so sider the slavery question as settled, and cease agirapidly dispatched over such immense distances, is at the present moment receiving the honor of very general on or for; but the "old gentleman" who makes it his business to "find work for idle hands to do The Richmond Enquirer states that the unofficial re- itself is tightening the grasp of withering centralization will stimulate them to create as much "noise and confusion" as possible in the approaching Presiden-

> More Indians of the Plains .- A delegation of sixteen Omaha Indians, from the Nebraska country, west of the Missouri and north of the Platte, arrived here on Wednesday with their interpreter. Ten of these are men, and six women, two of the latter being favorite wives of the principal chief, "Two Grizzly Bears," his other three having been left at home to take care of the papooses. The delegation is accompanied by Messrs, Wheelon and Johnson, and have undertaken their long journey of four months' duration -in the course of which they have suffered much from sickness-in order to represent in person to the Government of the United States the severe hardships one month to a year, and by fine of from 1,000 to 10,000 and privations suffered under existing circumstances by their tribe. No less than five roads from the United States to Oregon and California traverse their country, along which thousands of emigrants annually pass. By this the Indians suffer in the lavish consumption of their pasturage and timber, which latter is rather scanty, and the expulsion of game to within the limits of the neighboring tribes, whither they dare not pursue it. They are consequently reduced to a very destitute condition, and have left to them no other hope but what is contained in an appeal to the justice and mercy of this Government,